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FIVE CENTS

The Suffragist

OFFICIAL WEEKLY ORGAN OF
THE NATIONAL WOMAN'S PARTY

SATURDAY, AUGUST 23, 1919

Drawn by Nina E. Allender

Suffragist: Please stop Arguing and fill my order.
I have all my work to do after I leave here!

National Woman's Party

(Incorporated, 1918)

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Notes of the Week

Presidential Suffrage Referendum in Maine

THE referendum on the state Presidential suffrage Bill for Maine has been set for the late Autumn. The exact day has not yet been announced.

Women in France

A NEWS correspondent writing from Paris says that French women seem to be on the eve of coming into their own, politically speaking, though the French Senate is still holding off and manifesting a certain hostility to the bill which has already passed the Chamber of Deputies. "But how," says the correspondent, "can a few legislators, wise as they may be, hope successfully to contend against 'the movement?' Indeed the record of the French women during the war is so fine that it commands the admiration of the whole world. As an English general declared to a great French statesman on the morrow of the Marne, 'The miracle of France is its women.' Not only have they deserved well of the Patrie in all the walks of endeavor to which they were called, although unprepared, through the departure of men to the front, but they have also deserved special mention in the more heroic positions which certain among them filled with such courage and efficiency."

If only French statesmen,—as statesmen of all countries have long been so prone to do,—do not feel that they have been amply rewarded with the "special mention" and let it go at that!

In this connection, it appears that since the creation of the celebrated order of the Legion of Honor, hundreds of years ago, twenty-eight French women have been decorated with the "titre militaire," and twenty-six of these decorations have occurred during the recent war.

The "Women-in-Industry" Board

THERE are eight million women workers between the ages of 14 and 21, in this country. And yet, according to the New Republic, there is but one government agency specifically charged with the interests of women workers. This is the "Women-in-Industry Service," of the Department of Labor. For its maintenance and use was granted the generous (?) sum of $40,000 in a measure known as the Sundry Civil Bill. In the same bill was appropriated $180,000 for new public buildings to be erected in Steubenville, Nashville, Eldorado, and other places. The relative importance of the Women-in-Industry Service in the eyes of Congress may be estimated by comparing the figures of the two appropriations.

British Women in Engineering

BRITISH women during the war have proved themselves able to work on almost every known operation in engineering. Lady Parsons, a newly admitted Fellow of the North-East Coast Institution of Engineers and Shipbuilders, discusses the work of women in engineering, in a paper read before a conference of the Institution. Lady Parsons shows that girls were able to set and grind their own tools, and that some could even get up their own jobs from drawing. Two girls, employed by a gun repairing firm, worked with guns varying from the 13-inch naval gun weighing fifty tons to the six pound tank gun. They themselves designed repairs, and calculated the factor of safety by logarithm and slide rule.

Women of India and Liberal Laws

MRS. Annie Besant, in addressing a meeting of the Women's Freedom League of England durging the enfranchisement of the women of India, commetned upon the liberal laws affecting women, in India. Mrs. Besant said that in many ways Indian women had less to complain of in their national life than their Western sisters. There is no University in India which refuses a woman her degree if earned. In competing with men they are welcomed rather than ostracised. Indian men have never opposed the question of medical degrees for women, and women's enfranchisement has never been opposed by them.

A New University Course Open to Women in London

WOMEN are to be admitted to the proposed Commerce degree at the University of London, with the same privileges and conditions as men. The course will cover a period of three years, at the end of which time, the student is eligible to the degree of Bachelor of Commerce. After not less than two years of practical experience, the degree of Master of Commerce may be conferred. It is to be presumed that this will cause an influx of women into business. Having gotten training and experience, women will feel qualified to make their way into positions of responsibility hitherto unsought by them.

Illinois Labor Party Advocates Equality

THE Labor Party of Illinois in its platform declares for, "Complete equality for men and women in government and industry wtih the fullest enfranchisement of women and equal pay for men and women doing similar work."

British Trade Unions and Equal Pay

IT is significant that men in industry as well as women are insisting upon "equal pay for equal work." The British Trade Unions advocate the occupational rate, or rate for the job, with no discriminations as to whether the job is done by a man or a woman. This, it is claimed, by both men and women workers, and by experts in industry, is the only safeguard against the sweating of women, and the undercutting of men's labor by that of women.

Expert Sets New Figure as Minimum Wage Need

THE country in general seems to be watching with a good deal of interest the spread of the minimum wage laws for women from state to state. The Suffragist has followed this with a note of progress from time to time.

A table of those states which possess minimum wage laws for women has appeared in a recent issue. In none of these does the minimum exceed $16.50, a record recently set by a decree of the minimum wage board of the District of Columbia. In some states and some trades the minimum set is as low as $8.00.

Now comes a wage expert in Illinois who says that it should not be less than $18. This is Miss M. Tyree, Secretary of the Employment Bureau of the Chicago Y. W. C. A., who has made an exhaustive study of wages and living conditions for women workers. This she considers a conservative figure for a woman who has to depend upon her own efforts for a livelihood, if she is to have anything at all for recreation or for emergencies. A living wage, if by that is meant what one can barely get along on, she fixed at not less than $15. She is of the opinion, as the result of long-conducted investigations, that girls can be wholly self-supporting on nothing less than that, which is an existence wage only. "And if a woman cannot lay by something for later years," Miss Tyree says, "there is something radically wrong with the wage scale."

New Laws for Mothers in Germany

IT is reported that the National Assembly at Weimar has passed a measure which provides that illegitimate children are entitled in law to the same opportunities for physical, spiritual and social welfare as legitimate children; that large families shall receive assistance from the state; and that unmarried mothers shall be officially designated as 'frau.' Commenting upon this report, The Common Cause says, "In regard to the philosophy upon which the last stipulation (carried by 138 to 133 votes) is based, much might be said, but in the Assembly's concern at this critical time for the welfare of the family, we must recognize only good. We shall, nevertheless, await with considerable interest, further particulars."

THE NATIONAL SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT

Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 1) proposing an amendment to the Constitution extending the right of suffrage to women.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution which shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the Constitution when ratified by legislatures of three-fourths of the several states:

"ARTICLE.—The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

"Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

HISTORY OF THE AMENDMENT

Drafted

By Susan B. Anthony in 1875.

First Introduced

January 10, 1878, by Hon. A. A. Sargent, in the Senate.

Reported from Committee

In the Senate

1878, Adverse majority.
1879, Favorable minority.
1882, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1884, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1886, Favorable majority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1892, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1896, Adverse majority.
1913, Favorable majority.
1914, Favorable majority.
1917, Favorable majority.
1919, Unanimously favorably.

In the House

1883, Favorable majority.
1884, Adverse majority, favorable minority.
1886, Favorable minority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1894, Adverse majority.
1914, Without recommendation.
1916, Without recommendation.
1917, Without recommendation.
1918, Favorable majority.
1919, Favorable majority.

Voted Upon

In the Senate

January 25, 1887. Yeas 16, nays 34. Absent 25 (of whom 4 were announced as for and 2 against).

March 19, 1914. Yeas 35, nays 34, failing by 11 of the necessary two-thirds vote.

October 1, 1918, yeas 54, nays 30, failing by 2 ot the two-thirds vote.

February 10, 1919, yeas 55, nays 29, failing by one of the necessary two-thirds vote.

June 4, 1919, yeas 56, nays 25, passing by 2 votes over necessary two-thirds majority.

In the House

January 12, 1915. Yeas 174, nays 204, failing by 78 of the necessary two-thirds vote.

January 10, 1918. Yeas 274, nays 136, passing by one vote over necessary two-thirds majority.

May 21, 1919. Yeas 304, nays 89, passing by 42 votes over necessary two-thirds majority.

RATIFICATION BY STATES

1 Wisconsin, June 10, 1919
House Vote 54 to 2
Senate Vote 24 to 1

2 Michigan, June 10, 1919
Both Houses Unanimous

3 Kansas, June 16, 1919
Both Houses Unanimous

4 Ohio, June 16, 1919
House Vote 73 to 6
Senate Vote 27 to 3

5 New York, June 6, 1919
Both Houses Unanimous

6 Illinois, June 17, 1919
House vote 133 to 4
Senate Vote unanimous

7 Pennsylvania, June 24, 1919
House Vote 153 to 44
Senate Vote 32 to 6

8 Massachusetts, June 25, 1919
House Vote 185 to 47
Senate Vote 34 to 5

9 Texas, June 28, 1919
House Vote 96 to 21
Senate Vote Unanimous

10 Iowa, July 2, 1919
House Vote 95 to 5
Senate Vote Unanimous

11 Missouri, July 3, 1919
House Vote 125 to 4
Senate Vote 28 to 3

12 Arkansas, July 29, 1919
House Vote 76 to 17
Senate Vote 29 to 2

13 Montana, July 30, 1919
House Vote Unanimous
Senate Vote 38 to 1

14 Nebraska, August 2, 1919
Unanimous Joint Resolution of both Houses

The Suffragist

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There Must Be Special Sessions

PRACTICALLY every comment, not fundamentally opposed to the principle of equal franchise itself, concedes that women should vote in the 1920 Presidential elections. In fact, most people seem to take it as a matter of course that women **will** vote in the 1920 Presidential elections.

WOMEN CANNOT VOTE IN THE 1920 PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS UNLESS THERE ARE SPECIAL SESSIONS OF STATE LEGISLATURES TO COMPLETE RATIFICATION OF THE SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT.

This is a statement that has been made over and over again, but it has evidently not yet been absorbed. And it is a fact that must be realized.

Some of the very persons who take the 1920 woman vote most for granted are the ones who are now engaged in trying to stave off the apparently insupportable calamity of special sessions. Wait, and do it in a "regular" manner, they urge.

It is not a question of whether it is better that we ratify by means of special sessions or not. It is a question ofwhether we are to ratify **at all** by 1920. And to do that there must be special sessions. This is a perfectly plain situation, created by the fact that not enough state legislatures meet in regular session before that time. It is a situation that certainly should be easily grasped.

Granted, then, that there must be special sessions before women can vote in 1920. Then why attempt to postpone the calling of these sessions indefinitely? They can be called just as easily this month or next month as next Spring or Summer. They **must** be called; then why not now, when women might reap the benefit of participation in many local elections this Autumn?

Fourteen legislatures have already ratified. Two others which are counted upon to ratify, Minnesota and New Hampshire, have just been called into special session. Twenty additional legislatures which have a known majority in favor of ratification could be called into special session at one stroke and ratification in the required thirty-six states be completed within a week, if twenty governors were so inclined. These twenty governors, among others, are convened this week in conference at Salt Lake City. Most of them have already announced themselves as favorable to early ratification. Now is their opportunity to have done with the issue once for all by agreeing—twenty of them—to call special sessions to ratify.

If only these governors will grasp the fact that by their procrastination they are not eliminating the necessity of special sessions, but merely prolonging the campaign to obtain them!

Schedule of Legislative Sessions

States in Session This Month

Alabama—(Where Senate voted 19 to 13 against ratification, but where reconsideration may take place.)

Virginia—(Convened August 13, in special session for good roads and other questions.)

Georgia—(Where ratification was defeated July 24.)

States Called in Special Session For Next Month

Minnesota—(Session called for September 8, for suffrage and other matters.)

New Hampshire—(Session called for September 9, for suffrage.)

Sates Which Meet in Regular Session in 1920

* Ratified.

† Special Session.

Georgia	June
Kentucky	January
Louisiana	January
Maryland	January
*Massachusetts	January
Mississippi	January
New Jersey	January
†*New York	January
Rhode Island	January
South Carolina	January
Virginia	January

States Which Do Not Meet in Regular Session Until 1921

Arizona	January
†*Arkansas	January
California	January
Colorado	January
Connecticut	January
Delaware	January
Florida	April
Idaho	January
*Illinois	January
Indiana	January
†*Iowa	January
†*Kansas	January
Maine	January
*Michigan	January
†Minnesota	January
†*Missouri	January
†*Montana	January
†*Nebraska	January
Nevada	January
†New Hampshire	January
New Mexico	January
North Carolina	January
North Dakota	January
*Ohio	January
Oklahoma	January
Oregon	January
*Pennsylvania	January
South Dakota	January
Tennessee	January
*Texas	January
Utah	January
Vermont	January
Washington	January
West Virginia	January
*Wisconsin	January
Wyoming	January

National Democratic Committee Takes Further Action in Alabama
Is Alabama Waking Up?

A MEETING of the State Democratic Committee of Alabama is called for August 21, as this issue of The Suffragist goes to press. Does this mean that Alabama is waking up, or is shortly to be waked up?

The meeting, it is announced, is a special gathering of the state Democratic leaders in Montgomery for the purpose of discussing "the propriety of endorsing the present policy of national democracy in urging the adoption of the Susan B. Anthony Suffrage Amendment by Democratic states,"—quoting from the newspaper account of the call issued by State Chairman W. D. Nesbitt. Homer S. Cummings, Chairman of the National Democratic Executive Committee, has advised Chairman Nesbitt of his intention to attend this meeting, and he is expected to present to the state leaders full and complete information as to the national Democratic viewpoint on the suffrage issue. As it has already been made quite clear what this viewpoint is, as expressed in the early resolution of the National Democratic Committee in assembly at Chicago, and in the telegrams sent by Chairman Cummings to the leaders of the Alabama Senate and House when ratification was previously before those bodies—it is a matter for speculation as to what further Mr. Cummings can tell these gentlemen on the subject. The conference probably means that the Democratic National Committee deems it wise to use more persuasion upon the Alabama Democrats, and intends to exercise this persuasion through the medium of the state committee. It is said that at this session "such action will be taken regarding ratification of the suffrage amendment as the conferees, after due discussion, may deem proper." This, whatever it may be, will probably be regarded as the state committee's ultimatum to the legislature.

The following joint letter has been received from the six Republican members of the Alabama legislature:

"Montgomery, Ala., Aug. 13, 1919.

"Miss Sara Haardt, Chairman,

"Alabama Branch, National Woman's Party.

"Appreciating the importance and justice of the enfranchisement of American women by the amendment to the United States Constitution which, by more than two-thirds majority of both houses of Congress, has been submitted for ratification to the legislature of the states, and which is now pending in the Alabama legislature;

"We, the undersigned members of the Alabama legislature, comprising the entire Republican membership of that body, desire at this time, to assure you of our intention to vote for the ratification of said amendment, unless prevented from so doing by the failure of the Democratic majority to bring the matter to a vote at this session of legislature.

"While the Republican Party is so committed to equal suffrage as to warrant the assumption that the Republican members of this legislature would vote as indicated in this statement, in view of the fact that, with only 14 days left of the session, we see no indication of being permitted an opportunity to record our votes in favor of the ratification of said amendment, we take this means of conveying to you, and through you, the women of the entire country, the unanimous position of the Republican minority in the Alabama legislature upon this question of fundamental justice.

"Sincerely yours,

"A. P. Langshore, (Shelby Co.)

"T. J. Calvert, (Walker Co.)

"T. H. Robertson, (Cullman)

"J. M. Burns, (Winston)

"W. A. Reynolds, (Chilton)

"Representatives.

"J. C. Harper, Senator, (Shelby Co.")

Inez Milholland Memorial Services

From Special Correspondent

"Meadowmount" Lewis, N. Y.
Aug. 8, 1919.

INEZ Milholland-Boissevain was born thirty-three years ago day before yesterday, Aug. 6, but owing to an old fashioned Adirondack summer rain storm, the services held annually in her memory were postponed until this afternoon.

These were, as usual, very simple but interesting in their fervor and informality. The wild flowers were scattered over the big granite slab by the children of the village and from "Meadowmount." They climbed "Suffrage Hill" which rises just above and beyond the cemetery to the west of the little old white church which her great-grandfather helped to build a century ago and where he lies buried beside her grandparents and other kinsfolk.

Following them came a company of villagers, neighbors, county folk and city visitors to hear Col. John Temple Graves speak of her wonderful personality and extraordinary career.

A devoted friend of Inez and her family, the Colonel spoke with marked intensity of feeling. It characterized his eulogy throughout and as he stood there in the setting sun, with the distant view along the far eastern horizon beyond the blue waters of Lake Champlain, and in pleasing contrast, as to color and distance, to the huge dark masses of the Adirondacks—a scene of beauty and grandeur was presented that thrilled the minds of all present.

The Colonel spoke entirely ex tempore, saying in part:

Inez Milholland-Boissevain

THIS company is gathered here on this beautiful August afternoon, to pay the tribute of tenderness, affection and admiration to a brilliant woman, who, only a brief while ago, was with us, but now has passed to the reward of the diligent, dauntless and illustrious souls who have enriched our generation.

Some of us were near to her in the tenderest of human ties; some of us were bound to her in bonds of closest friendship, while all were bound to her in the bond of fervent admiration of her great life and her great achievements.

In a certain sense this company here today is representative of a large and more illustrious company of the friends and admirers of Inez Milholland, stretching across the continent from the beautiful hills of Essex County to the soft slope of the Pacific Seas.

Hers was not a narrow life. It is no narrow career whose beginning and whose end we here celebrate today. In every section of the Continent her fame had penetrated and for the multiplied thousands of American citizens her great personality, her convictions and her remarkable eloquence has won for her recognition, admiration and gratitude among men and women.

We are speaking today for the great company beyond these hills and valleys of Essex, who would gladly be with us in doing honor to one whom the American people have come to call the greatest woman ever given by Northern New York to the public, and certainly among the greatest women which the Empire State has given to this generation.

In a living sense her work was national and international; her deeds and achievements were spoken of in every state and in every country, from the Highlands of old Scotland to the sunny slopes and lofty heights of Italy. Of extraordinary mind, of extraordinary courage and of absolute consecration, she fought from her shining girlhood to her splendidly developed womanhood and to the last hours of her eventful life, for the great cause which enlisted the interest and the welfare of her kind.

She never sought the popular side, but gave her great powers to the championship of that which seemed to be right without regard to its popularity or its prospects of success. She was a brilliant evangel of advocacy and a strong tower of strength and resource to the great cause of woman suffrage which, after a century of stormy and eventful battle, has just been crowned with a glorious and enduring victory before the Congress of the United States. To this cause she gave the best of her heart and brain and hand.

The strength of these hills and their largeness was in her crusader soul, and great as was the cause there were few, if any, in its ranks or in its leadership who contributed more of influence and of power to the final triumphs of the woman's cause.

I sometimes think that we who have lived longer and suffered adversities of fortune and the sorrow and bitterness of defeat, as the years move on past meridian to the sunset, may well envy this brilliant and stormy but eventful life that grappled with the world's great problems in her earlier womanhood, fought with the joy of battle in her heart and in her veins, finished her splendid mission early in the beauty of morning and went home to immortality.

Campaigning in Delaware With the Granddaughter of a Statesman

By Jessie Hardy MacKaye, National Organizer of the Woman's Party

"I CAN do nothing for you today," said State Senator, I. Layfield Long, of Delaware, to Miss Katherine Hilles last Monday, as he stood in the sandy road in front of Governor Townsend's bank in Selbyville, Delaware.

Now, Katherine Hilles happens to be the granddaughter of one of Delaware's fighting statesmen. She carries his name—Katherine Lee Bayard Hilles. Everyone in Delaware knows and honors the name of Bayard. But, better than being the granddaughter of Thomas Bayard—Miss Katherine is the daughter of our own Florence Bayard Hilles—than whom there is no better fighter in our country. The fact that Mrs. Hilles was pledged to remain in France until the middle of August with Miss Anne Morgan's Reconstruction Committee had made Miss Katherine throw herself into the breech in Delaware with her whole soul. She must take her mother's place in the campaign to secure a special session of the legislature to ratify the Susan B. Anthony amendment.

Despite storm and, in consequence, bad roads, she toured the state to secure a favorable majority in each house, because the Governor had given a practical pledge to the Woman's Party on August first to call such a session if the women of the state could show him such a majority. Through lakes of water in the roads, over stubble fields to thrashing machines, across plowed ground to farmers in fruit orchards, and in the towns visiting first a plumber member, next a bricklayer, and finally at the far corner of Sussex County, a cashier in the Governor's own little brick bank.

EVERYWHERE she had gone, everyone said "Have you seen Long?" No she had not seen Long yet—but she would soon. "Well," said the wise, "See Long and find out how the Governor really stands. If he will help you get the session, then the Governor and the administration want it. If he will not help, you may learn the true reason." This came from men of all parties. And so in the early dawn of Monday morning—Miss Katherine slipped out of Newcastle to catch a seven o'clock train from Wilmington which should take her to Selbyville. She found the pivotal senator just leaving the bank and about to get into his machine which was standing across the street from the bank. She held him up—he did not want to talk—he did not want to say a word—but Miss Katherine held him to it.

"Sir," she said, "We have come ninety-five miles to get your help and we will not leave this town until you tell us what you will do." She pointed out to him the significance to the women of the state of his position. He pressed his lips tightly together. He slammed the door of his car, and then, looking past Miss Katherine and up the hot sunny road he said—"I can do nothing for you today."

Back over the sandy roads and the Dupont Boulevard went the campaigners to catch a train at Georgetown for Wilmington. Despite the fact that the campaigners had had no luncheon—had been up since 5:30, and had traveled over 200 miles in slow trains and a Ford car, they were not too tired to stop while Miss Katherine gave out a little interview to the Wilmington Morning News. She said "No luck. Senator Long will not help us get the special session. This certainly looks very queer to us. Our Central Legislative Committee sent me down to see him because he is the cashier in the Governor's bank, is closely associated with him in business, and is not only his personal friend, but his staunch political supporter.

"The Governor told us he was eager to bring about the ratification of our amendment and for us to get a favorable majority in the Senate and House. Naturally we expected to have Senator Long's help of all others." And she added, "The Legislative Committee will decide upon a line of action."

The line of action resulting from the Conference which followed this illuminating trip was the sending of the following letter on Tuesday to Governor Townsend. One copy went to Dover and another to Selbyville, his own home town, so that it could not fail to reach him before it should be given to the press.

"Wilmington, Del., Aug. 12, 1919.

"Hon. John G. Townsend, Governor, State of Delaware.

"Dear Sir: An earnest poll of the members of the legislature has revealed to us that while you assert that you are in favor of woman suffrage and a special session of the legislature, your friends and supporters in that legislature, notably Senator Long of Sussex County, have revealed themselves to be, in some instances, not only antagonistic to a special session, but absolutely rude in expression of that antagonism.

"It has been the experience in other states, when governors have moved sincerely in these matters and publicly outlined their policies with respect to them, that their political and legislative friends have responded quickly and come to the support of such policies.

"Here in Delaware we find ourselves confronted by the anomalous situation of a governor professing to be in favor of the thing and eager for early action, and his closest friends and supporters in the legislature arrayed uncompromisingly and even discourteously against him and insisting upon delay.

"We do not think it necessary to remind a person of your intelligence and high official position that such a situation is so unnatural that it cannot fail to give rise to suspicion among and critical comment by friends of suffrage.

"We not only regret that such a situation has been revealed by our poll, but also that we should feel it necessary to call your attention to it.

"We would remind you that, in the last analysis, the enfranchisement of the 65,000 Delaware women of voting age will not depend upon the action of either the Governor of Delaware or the legislature of Delaware. It will come through the votes of the legislatures of other states, no matter what may be the political and other designs against it in this state.

"These facts do not, however, alter the broad fundmental fact that the womanhood of this state has a right to look to its own Governor and its own legislature for their own enfranchisement under the Federal amendment.

"In view of the refusal of several of your own friends and supporters in the legislature to accept the plan outlined by you with respect to pledges precedent to the calling of a special session, we now respectfully urge you to issue an unconditional call for such session, thereby relieving yourself from all responsibility in the matter and placing that responsibility upon the senators and the representatives who assemble in response to that call.

"With 65,000 Delaware women about to be clothed with the voting power, we feel sure you will not care to array that immense voting block against you by refusing this request.

"We feel equally sure that when those senators and representatives meet, and the issue is joined in the State House, there will be few of them who will care to jeopardize their political futures and the futures of their parties by placing themselves on record against this act of justice.

"In this present instance, however, we are not dealing with the legislature. We will deal with that when we come to it. We are merely dealing with you as Governor of this state, and the one man who must shoulder full responsibility in the matter of whether there shall be or shall not be a special session of that body.

"Very respectfully yours,

"Marie T. Lockwood,

"Chairman Ratification Campaign Committee."

The Work for Special Sessions

THE Minnesota Campaign, which has come so near to victory at last—(the date for the special session having been set, with suffrage named as the first business on the calendar)—was one of the first to be launched. It was launched by Alice Paul herself, who was in the West when the amendment passed the Senate on June 4, 1919. And on the day after it had passed, a Victory Dinner given in her honor at the St. Paul Athletic Club, St. Paul, was made the occasion of the first big pledge toward the national ratification fund

Following the Victory luncheon, which made an enthusiastic and determined opening for the special session campaign, a series of meetings was held for Miss Paul throughout Minnesota, in St. Paul, Minneapolis, at the University of Minnesota, and elsewhere. From these meetings demands went forth to Governor Burnquist for a special session for ratification, and money was raised for the state campaign. Governor Burnquist was one of the first to send out telegrams to other governors asking whether they would call special sessions. Although the campaign waged by Mrs. A. R. Colvin, Minnesota State Chairman of the Woman's Party, with the assistance of her ratification committee, has continued for some two months since that time, Governor Burnquist has at last been persuaded to act independently of other states and set the date for the special session which he intended to call in Minnesota. This came following the State Conference of the Minnesota Branch of the Woman's Party on August 8, when the Governor was again appealed to not to wait longer for action by other states. In answer to this appeal Governor Burnquist promised that the special session should be called for suffrage and other matters early in September. The following day this promise was redeemed. and the call issued, with date set for September 8. Ratification of the federal suffrage amendment was named as the first question to be taken up, and there is no question of its passage.

Minnesota is the eighth state to call a special session for suffrage.

Mrs. A. R. Colvin, State Chairman of the Woman's Party, presided at the conference held on August 8, at which meeting announcement was first made of Governor Burnquist's promise of an early special session call. Mrs. Charles Moller, of Minneapolis, state Secretary, was in charge of all arrangements for the conference. Both Mrs. Colvin and Mrs. Moller were re-elected to their respective offices.

Following the luncheon with which the conference opened, Mrs. W. D. Ascough, member of the National Advisory Council, guest of the Minnesota Branch, spoke on the "Bloodless revolution" which will have been completed when 36 states ratify the federal suffrage amendment, and of the work and effort that has gone into the winning of it. The luncheon and speaking took place at the Town and Country Club of Minneapolis. Instead of the deputation which was to have been named at the close of the conference, to visit Governor Burnquist with a plea for a special session, the delegates passed a resolution of thanks to the Governor for the welcome news that the session would be called.

NEW Hampshire is the ninth state in the list of special sessions. This campaign also has been a long one, and one of the most difficult. It was begun immediately upon the passage of the amendment through the Senate, by a strong appeal to the Governor from Mrs. Lois Warren Shaw, Chairman of the New Hampshire Branch of the Woman's Party. Governor Bartlett very early expressed himself as favorable to the call for a special session, and in turn appealed to his Council, without whose sanction he could not act. Throughout this time Mrs. Shaw has devoted herself exclusively to the work of the campaign, organizing the efforts of the suffragists of the state, raising funds to finance the campaign, and arranging deputations to interview members of the legislature. The difficulty lay in getting action from the Governor's Council after a majority of the state legislators were pledged in favor of the special session to ratify, and after Governor Bartlett himself had expressed his own willingness. Another force in the work contributing greatly to its success, was a committee of men headed by Mr. Huntley Spaulding, which cooperated with the suffragists and put forth strong efforts toward eliciting a definite statement from the Governor and Council. Governor Bartlett recently made up a poll of governors to ascertain what action might be expected on the suffrage amendment before 1920, the favorable results of which he placed before his Council as an argument for early ratification by New Hampshire.

Miss Paul was present also at the opening of the New Hampshire campaign, which officially took place at a dinner in honor of Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer and Miss Paul in Manchester.

AT Trenton, New Jersey, on August 12, the campaign for a special session of the legislature took a more spectacular form than any it has yet assumed there. The deputation to the Governor to make formally the demand for the calling of the session took place on that day, when representative women from all parts of the state met in Trenton to wait upon him. The twenty-one counties of the state were represented in a line which marched with flying banners to the State House. Banners heading the procession demanded the special session for suffrage ratification, and there were other banners bearing the designation of each county, which, together with the tricolors of the Party, made a striking scene in the State House grounds.

Part of the New Jersey Delegation to the Governor in Trenton, New Jersey

The deputation was led by Mrs. J. A. H. Hopkins, New Jersey State Chairman of the Woman's Party, and Miss Emily Pierson, of Newark, state organizer. On reaching the State House the delegates assembled in the reception orom, where the Governor met them. Miss Pierson presented the request for the special session, and Mrs. Hopkins spoke in its behalf. In the course of the request it was pointed out with especial emphasis that there was a definite majority in both houses of the present legislature in favor of ratifying by special session.

In reply the Governor said that he appreciated the full importance of the request and promised to give it his most careful consideration.

Among those who took part in the deputation were: Mrs. R. M. Laird, Newark; Mrs. C. D. Karr, Newark; Mrs. James R. Miller, Newark; Miss Elsie G. May, Newark; Mrs. O. L. Moses, Montclair; Mrs. F. P. Walther, Montclair; Mrs. Abram J. Rose, Short Hills; Mrs. Raymond D. Swing, Summit; Mrs. Beatrice McMahon, Little Falls; Mrs. A. J. Kramer, Camden; Mrs. William Adams, Merchantville; Mrs. Louise Mundy, Merchantville; Mrs. L. V. Blank, Merchantville; Mrs. J. E. Welsh, Morristown; Mrs. F. R. Speer, Montclair; Mrs. E. G. Lacey, Morristown; Mrs. J. A. H. Hopkins, Morristown, Mrs. W. J. Cox, East Orange; Mrs. W. E. Cox, East Orange; Mrs. F. W. Teloubet, Paterson; Miss Minnie Abbott, Atlantic City; Miss Beatrice Cooper, Phillipsburg; Mrs. A. L. Kidd, Camden; Mrs. Fred Broatch, Paterson; Miss Emily Pierson Organizer for National Woman's Party; Mrs. C. V. Bulkley, Jersey City.

Following this deputation to the Governor, the campaign is widening out over the state with numerous meetings in the larger cities. On the 13th, street meetings were held at Newark, Mrs. R. M. Laird, Miss Emily Pierson and Mrs. O. L. Moses as speakers. The yellow satin banner with the slogan "We Demand A Special Session of the Legislature to Ratify the Federal Suffrage Amendment," which was carried in the delegation to Governor Runyon, is being used at the meetings. East Orange, Hoboken, Jersey City and Paterson are scheduled for street meetings this week. At the same time the work is being carried on in other parts of the state, notably at Camden and Atlantic City, where the plans are being carried out with unusual activity. On August 14, Mrs. Hopkins presided at a conference at State Headquarters in Newark, at which further plans for the campaign were mapped out.

Oregon Special Session Delayed

ON August 8, Miss Vivian Pierce and Miss Emma Wold, representing the Woman's Party of Oregon, working for ratification in that state, went to Salem to interview Governor Olcott upon the special session issue. It will be remembered that the Governor told the women at the beginning of the campaign for a special session that in the event a majority of Oregon legislators favored the session and agreed to waive pay and mileage, he would issue the call, but not otherwise. The campaign has been conducted in the interval and 54 men, senators and representatives, have written the governor on the question, all making the agreement stipulated. Following this the women went to the governor with this poll, to ask him how soon the special session would be called.

To their utter astonishment the Governor announced that a sufficient number had not complied with his stipulation. When asked for an explanation of his words by the suffragists who held in their hands the list of men who had pledged themselves, the Governor replied that a number of the letters which he had received did not conform to the form of "demand" which he desired to be used—that some men had said "in the event a special session is called" they would forego pay and mileage in consideration of the merits of the cause, instead of urging in so many words that the Governor call the session for which they were to give their services. Such expressions, said the Governor, he could not regard as of sufficient strength to warrant his calling the special session.

The following letter from the Multomah County delegation the Governor classed among the "insufficient" ones. It was signed by the 19 members from that county.

The letter was written by State Senator W. W. Banks, who says as follows:

"I enclose herewith paper signed by 19 members of the Multnomah delegation of the legislature, wherein said members agree to waive mileage and per diem in the event you see fit to call a special session of the legislature to ratify the proposed woman's suffrage amendment to the constitution of the United States.

"At a meeting of the delegation held last night in my office the prevailing sentiment seemed to be that in the event the session is called for the above purpose that general legislation should not be indulged in, but confined to the matter of ratifying the amendment and such other corrective measures or matters of emergency demanding attention.

"I might say further, that the members generally seem to feel that you should not have asked them to forego their mileage and per diem as at best it is a sacrifice for the members to attend a session, especially those living some distance from the capital. However, they were willing to meet this condition in order to aid the women of other states who do not enjoy the right of suffrage to obtain the same at the earliest possible time."

THIS action on Governor Olcott's part, amounts, of course, to a virtual disregard of his former statement to the women. In a statement to the press, appearing in the "Portland Telegram" of August 9, Miss Pierce says:

"The women of this nation are now determined that the national suffrage measure shall be ratified immediately. There are bound to be in this country many executives like Governor Olcott who from motives political, through caution, timidity or expediency, are holding their states back from ratification, thus causing a possible suffrage deadlock that suffragists in the state and nation have most to fear.

"Now that Governor Olcott again has delayed calling an extra session because he claims that legislators, advertently or inadvertently, have not made a specific request of him; in short, now that he has chosen to quibble over phraseology instead of considering the spirit and the great principle involved, he will find that a storm of indignation will sweep the state."

COLORADO friends in Washington are continuing their efforts to bring pressure upon Governor Shoup for a special session for suffrage. Among those who had not before urged the Governor is Representative Timberlake of Colorado, who wires "Would urge special session Colorado legislature purpose ratification suffrage amendment. (Signed) Charles B. Timberlake, M. C."

New Fashions
IN
SUITS, COATS, WRAPS
GOWNS, DRESSES
BLOUSES, MILLINERY

Paris
New York
Washington

Gidding

Cincinnati
Philadelphia

1510 H St. N. W.

Opp. Shoreham Hotel

Superb Furs
IN
SCARFS, MUFFS, ETC.
BELTED STOLES
CAPES, COATS

The Book Page

The New Literature and Women

By Alice Henry

WITH active war over, with restoring processes beginning, with the tedious struggle for woman's political freedom everywhere approaching its close, there is leisure for more reading and thinking than has been possible for a long while. It will be interesting to watch how this nearly five years' truce from civilization has affected the writers of books and the readers of them. For we have all been promoted into another class. The old text-books are no more, and the new ones are hardly out.

We had learned to think of Time as the severest of all critics, as the reviewer passing judgment on the writers of each departing generation, and permitting to survive only those responding to some note in the unchanging human appeal.

But there has arisen another critic, a reviewer as stern as he. The social revolution through which we are passing, the inevitable sequel of the Great War, has played havoc with our libraries. If the lapse of an ordinary five and twenty years makes most books out of date, it is not strange that they should become antiquated in five when the changes of a hundred years have been compressed into that brief period. So, of the books written since, let us say, 1890, all but a few of the very best are junk today. As regards modern books we were, a year ago, living in an almost bookless world. That the situation is altering is only because we are now creating our own literature, for ourselves, just as the children in a modern school make up their own readers on sheets of wrapping paper, with their own crude illustrations in the colored chalks that each child chooses.

OUR journeyman literature may not be any better than the journeyman literature of a little while ago, but it is ours, and if a tremendous stimulus be the awakener of genius, then it can hardly fail that much of what is written today, will reach a high level because written during the flood-tide of a fresh inspiration.

In all this where is the woman? She is passing through a No-Man's-Land into the future. Perhaps even more than man is she feeling the effects of the revolution of all things.

Government officials and business men first grudgingly conceded, and now candidly and freely admit that tried by the tests of a world at war, women have shown undreamt of capacities in almost every field; that their advice and aid should be welcomed in occupational and civil life. The very market-place resounds with this wonderful discovery.

The attitude of wage-earning women towards domestic service is creating new professions, and incidentally setting new problems for architects and builders, who will henceforth, have to construct houses adapted to saving labor, instead of making work.

Nor does it stop here. The psychology of men with reference to women is undergoing the most startling changes. When one studies the latest novel, to find out who is the last woman, the very last kind of woman, the novelist himself is found relating his own mental history, and, all unconscious of it, is revealing to us what is happening to men.

Literature is the most delicate barometer of mind pressure, and reacts to surroundings in all sorts of unexpected ways. Therefore with these thoughts in mind, "The Suffragist" proposes from now on to scan from week to week the new literature, and to give brief reviews of the newest important books, as they bear relation to the woman movement of the world.

Comments of the Press

The Suffrage Amendment

MASSACHUSETTS ratifying the Susan B. Anthony amendment, is the eighth state to take this action, since Congress submitted the proposal a few days ago. There are 29 states in which women have been empowered to vote for presidential electors. These states, having given women the major part of the voting privilege, will beyond doubt ratify the amendment. Ohio, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts being secure, but four more states are needed to give the legislation effect.

That Connecticut will be one of these states is not at the moment hopeful.

There is nothing to show that Governor Holcomb is willing to call an extra session and nothing to show that the state machine headed by Roraback, will not be able to defeat ratification.

This is not particularly flattering to Connecticut, upon which rests the burden of proving that it is right. If Connecticut is right, nearly all the rest of the country is wrong. The Connecticut position is side by side with that of a half dozen of the most backward southern states, like Mississippi.

Governor Holcomb will not represent the real feelings and aspirations of the people of Connecticut if he fails to call an extra session. Mr. Roraback, the chief enemy of the amendment, does not represent the people, nor anything else of which Connecticut men and women may feel proud.—Bridgeport (Conn.) Times, July 10, 1919.

Arkansas Ratifies

RATIFICATION of the woman suffrage amendment by Arkansas is encouraging because it is the first state with a large colored population to take such action, and the fear had been expressed that the South would oppose votes for women because of reluctance to give the ballot to negroes of the sex. The colored people of Arkansas comprise between one-fourth and one-third of the population.

The attitude of that state in the matter of allowing negroes to vote has not differed from the position of other southern commonwealths. The overwhelming majorities for woman suffrage in each branch of its legislature make it reasonable to suppose, therefore, that the race question is not the paramount reason for such opposition as has been shown to the amendment in other parts of the South. That being the case, there is hope that states yet to act, which on account of their many colored inhabitants had been regarded by the suffragists as hopeless, may give the amendment favorable consideration. It is significant that a United States senator of South Carolina, which has more negroes than whites, advocates votes for women.

The South needs suffrage because of the restraining influence that participation of the feminine sex in political campaigns would have on the tendency of the candidates to engage in vituperation and unpleasant personalities. So violent are the passions aroused on the hustings in Dixie that one state, South Carolina, in order to keep the politicians from fighting duels, has found it necessary to put into its constitution a provision that no one engaging in such a combat shall be eligible to hold public office, and requires every office holder, before being inducted, to swear that since the constitution was written he has not participated in a duel as principal, second or otherwise.

One suspects that it is unwillingness to have women involved in their heated campaigns that makes some of the Southern states backward about giving them votes. But women's refining influence is just what Southern politics needs.—Pittsburgh, Pa., Sun, July 30, 1919.

Suffrage

ALL the facts which have been summarized for public consumption on the status of the woman suffrage campaign for ratification of the Anthony amendment have hitherto been ex-parte statements and guesses, either of the pro or anti suffragists. There is therefore especial interest in the poll of Governors, taken by Governor Bartlett of New Hampshire. Governor Bartlett proposed to call the New Hampshire legislature into special session in case enough states would do the same to assure conclusive action on the amendment before the 1920 elections. In order to ascertain the facts he wanted, the matter was submitted to Governors of all the states and he has received replies from 41, one of them being Governor Holcomb, who has stated that he will not call a special session for action upon the suffrage matter.

Of the 41 Governors 14 say that their states have already ratified the amendment; 18 that they will call special sessions to ratify the amendment; five will hold their regular sessions in season to vote on the question before the Fall elections.

Whether women shall vote or not has ceased to be an issue and the only question of interest now is whether their vote will be cast in the 1920 election and in the nominating primaries of that year. The language of the amendment as passed by Congress, made the eventual voting of women a certainty, in that no time limit was established for ratification. That means if women should fail to secure ratification before the next election they will simply keep on until they get the necessary number of states.

It rather looks as though the politicians, who long ago abandoned any idea of staving off suffrage indefinitely, would do well to make plans based upon its being effective next year. That holds true even in Connecticut and since it is true it is difficult to see why the powers that be insist upon refusing even a vote on the matter. It doesn't look like good politics even, to say nothing of justice, for if the voting of women is likely to be forced on Connecticut in 1920 by action of other states there appears to be no virtue or political sagacity in stubbornly offending the women by refusing to vote on the matter.—Hartford, Conn., Post, July 30, 1919.

The New Hampshire Way

THE Post discussed recently the enthusiasm exhibited by Governor Bartlett of New Hampshire for a special session of the Granite State Legislature to ratify the suffrage amendment to the Federal constitution in order that women may vote for President in the election of 1920. Governor Bartlett may call a special session and then he may not. It all depends upon whether the Governor's Council will permit him to do so or not, for it seems that under the New Hampshire law the Governor is obliged to get the consent of his Council—a body which Connecticut doesn't have—before he can convene the legislature in extra session. And a majority of the Council is said now to be opposed to the extra session.

The incident recalls the suffrage incident which occurred in New Hampshire when the amendment was pending in the United States Senate. It seems that Senator Moses, just elected, indicated that he would be guided in his vote by the wishes of his state as expressed by the legislature. Suffragists then circulated a petition, asking Senator Moses to vote for the amendment, and secured the signatures to it of a substantial majority of the members of the legislature soon to convene. Senator Moses then concluded that was not sufficient and said he would require a formal vote of the legislature to convince him that he should vote for the measure. So the suffragists set out to get a resolution passed by the legislature favoring the amendment. Senator Moses, unless we are mistaken, came on from Washington and took up his headquarters at a Concord hotel, and the suffragists have charged or insinuated that he took a personal interest in a campaign which had for its purpose the defeat of the resolution endorsing suffrage—the resolution on which Senator Moses requested that action be taken so that he could get a true line on suffrage sentiment in his state. The resolution was defeated and defeated by the adverse vote of some of the very same legislators who had put their names to petitions asking him to vote for the amendment in Congress. These legislators simply went back on their signatures and shifted their position.

That is what Governor Bartlett is up against in New Hampshire in his efforts to help "put suffrage across." Apparently some of the politics which was played in the days when Winston Churchill wrote "Coniston" and some of the rest of his stories still lingers among the hills of the Granite State.—Hartford, Conn., Post, Aug. 1, 1919.

From Birmingham (Ala.) Age-Herald

"Next?"

TREASURER'S REPORT

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Mrs. Elon Hooker, N. Y.	500.00
N. Y.	500.00
Membership fees	4.50
Total collected by National Headquarters, Aug. 8 to Aug. 15	1,264.75
Previously acknowledged in The Suffragist	445,304.90
Total collected through Aug. 14	446,569.65
Total collected by Branches previously acknowledged in The Suffragist through Aug. 14, 1919	94,421.30
Grand Total	$540,990.95

TREASURER'S REPORT

Contributions From August 8, 1919, Through August 15, 1919

Contributions to National Headquarters:

$1,000.00 Advisory Council Pledge per Mrs. John Rogers, Chairman.	
Mrs. Julius Rosenwald, Ill.	15.00
Mrs. Alden Potter, Minn.	25.00
Miss Clara Louise Thompson, Mo.	5.00
Mrs. Frederick Hazard, N. Y.	10.00
Mrs. F. L. Woodward, Colo.	25.00
Miss Susan P. Frost, S. C.	10.00
Mrs. Robert Adamson, N. Y.	25.00
Mrs. Sara Bard Field, Cal.	20.00
Mrs. Adele P. Blauvelt, N. Y.	10.00

Oregon Comment.

IN Oregon there is no need for an extra session other than for ratification of the suffrage amendment and possibly correction of a clause in the Roosevelt highway bill, making the measure conform to the requirements of Congress. No new legislation is necessary. We have too much law-making already. One short day of perfunctory routine on the suffrage and Roosevelt highway amendments is as much as public sentiment would justify; and, if that is done without charge from the legislators, it would probably be styled a good day's work.—Portland, Ore., Journal, Aug. 9, 1919.

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